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is not the whole. For by the side of these losses, which we may term positive ones, and which consist in the material destruction of acquired wealth, we must take account of the losses which we may term negative, and which are involved in the stagnation of business, the dullness of commerce, and the stoppage of industry. All these ruinous effects, which the curse of war accumulates, escape our statistics; but they are not the least part of that curse.

CRIMEAN WAR.

CHAPTER I. LOSS OF LIFE IN DIFFERENT WAYS.

LOSSES BY THE FRENCH.

The Crimean War is the most murderous of those European wars of which the calamities have been scientifically calculated with some degree of precision. In the estimate of the loss of men, we shall chiefly take for our guide the report of Dr. Chenu to the Army Board of Health. This valuable document possesses the double merit of being official and scientific; it emanates, in fact, from the Ministry of War, and obtained from the Academy of Sciences the grand prize for Statistics.

The French had to struggle against three great dangers—the cholera, the enemy's fire, and the scurvy. In the month of September, 1854, our army had not yet seen the enemy, but it had already lost 8,084 men chiefly through cholera. Throughout the campaign disease carried off *four times* as many victims as the Russian fire. Here is the exact state of the losses of the French army as given by Dr. Chenu:—

	Rec'd into Ambulances or Hospitals.	Killed or Dead.
Various diseases and cholera, from April 1 to Sep. 20, 1854	18,073	8,084
Ambulances in the Crimea and Hospitals at a distance from Constantinople	221,225	29,095
Hospitals at Constantinople	162,029	27,281
Killed by the enemy, or missing		10,240
Died without entering ambulances or hospitals		4,342
Loss of the <i>Sémillante</i> :—		
1. Troops on board		394
2. Marines		308
Coast infirmary and naval hospitals	34,817	846
Died in France in consequence of diseases and wounds contracted during the war, up to 31st Dec., 1857		15,025
Total	436,144	95,615

Thus, according to Dr. Chenu's calculation, France lost 95,615 men in the Crimean War. The number of men she sent to the East at different periods of the struggle form a total of 309,268; and hence we see that the number of dead are, to those sent out, nearly in the proportion of 1 to 3. It is interesting to investigate the cause of this mortality. The preceding table indicates that only 10,240 men were killed by the enemy; the number of those who sank in consequence of their wounds, was not much greater; there remains, then, about 75,000 men who died of cholera, of scurvy, or other diseases. We have seen that the cholera carried off, during the first four months of the expedition, on Turkish territory, 8,084 men; and it has been estimated that the mortality attributable to scurvy comprehended one-third of the total loss. The 20,000 men who died on the field of battle, or in consequence of their

wounds, had at least obtained a speedy death; but these 75,000 victims of cholera, of typhus, and of hospital corruption, were obliged to undergo all the delays, all the sufferings and miseries of a death of unmitigated horror.

We are bound to make this distinction between the deceased and the wounded, for the amount of the calamities of war can only be really understood when we take a correct account of the sufferings of those unnoticed multitudes slowly and needlessly consumed by disease.

If 95,615 Frenchmen were carried off by death, are we to believe that this was the limit of our losses? Are we to believe that the 214,000 soldiers who escaped death in this disastrous expedition, returned to France in the same condition in which they left it? Are we to believe that those 30,000 wounded men, whose wounds were not mortal, those 10,000 cholera patients who were discharged from the Turkish hospitals, and all those unfortunate beings tainted and emaciated by scurvy, dysentery, and many other frightful diseases, brought back to France, to agriculture, to industry, or to national service, the strength of which they had been deprived? Are we to believe that amongst the 214,000 survivors, who have spent so many days in hospitals, there are not a great proportion—a quarter at the lowest estimate, probably a third, and perhaps a half—whose health will always remain enfeebled, shattered, and prone to relapse? What an enormous and incalculable loss of strength!

LOSSES BY THE ENGLISH.

Here follow the losses of the English army:—

	Rec'd into Ambulances or Hospitals.	Killed or Dead.
Wounded		
Died in the hospitals in consequence of wounds	18,283	1,846
Killed on the field of battle		2,756
Fever patients and otherwise diseased	144,410	
Died in hospital		16,298
Died at sea or elsewhere		1,282
Total	162,693	22,182

The effective force first despatched was 97,864 men; hence the mortality was about one-fourth. The immense superiority of the sanitary service and of the general management during the second part of the campaign, explains why the mortality was relatively less in the English than in the French army.

PIEDMONT.—The aggregate losses of Piedmont, out of an effective force of 12,000 men, were, according to Dr. Chenu:

Killed by the enemy	12
Died in consequence of wounds	16
Died of various diseases in the Crimea	1,720
Died in the hospitals of the Bosphorus	446
Died subsequently in Piedmont	?
Total	2,194

Here, again, is a mortality of 18 per cent., although the Piedmontese army took no active part in the siege.

TURKS AND RUSSIANS.

The losses of the Turks and Russians can only be conjecturally ascertained. Dr. Chenu estimates at 10,000 the number of Turks who perished by the fire of the enemy

before Sebastopol; and during the bloody campaigns of Wallachia and of the Danube, he places at 25,000 the number of Turks who died of disease.

As to the Russians, he believes that 30,000 must have been killed on the battle-fields of Turkey and the Crimea; and he computes at 600,000 the number of Russian soldiers who died of disease and fatigue. This computation may, at first glance, appear exaggerated; but a little reflection will show that it is founded upon legitimate reasoning. In the first place, it is necessary to take notice of the considerable levies called out in Russia during the war. Instead of taking for soldiers 7 serfs out of every thousand, as had been the practice, there were in 1854 two levies, each of 12 serfs per thousand. It was the same in 1865. Thus, in these two years, there were raised 48 serfs per thousand instead of 14, which was the normal number; that is to say, there were withdrawn from tillage three and a half times as many men as in preceding years. In an empire so vast as Russia, conscriptions, which in two years take 5 per cent. of the number of serfs, furnish an enormous effective force, and indicate at the same time the magnitude of the losses.

It must be remembered that the greatest part of these recruits, in order to reach Sebastopol from the provinces, whether central, northern, eastern, or western, had to march three, four, or five hundred leagues across impoverished districts and where roads are few. Account must also be taken of the experience of Russia in preceding wars. One of the most distinguished major officers of our time, the Baron de Moltke, has written a remarkable monograph of the war with Turkey in 1828-29.

Six months, from May, 1828, to February, 1829, he says, the Russian army, of which the effective force did not exceed 100,000 men, numbered in ambulances and hospitals 210,108 cases of disease, which was an average of two illnesses per man within six months, whilst in the French army in the Crimea, during two years there were only 150 cases per 100 men. Major Moltke adds that during the first campaign alone the Russian army lost half of its effective force. In May, 1829, 1,000 men per week entered the hospitals; in July 40,000 men, *nearly half of the effective force*, were in hospital; in five months from March to July, 1829, 28,746 died of disease! The mortality *increased* during the following months, and Major Moltke estimates at 60,000 the number of Russians who died of disease during this short campaign, out of an effective force amounting to 100,000 men! He adds that only 15,000 soldiers were able to recross the Pruth, and that the Russian army was almost annihilated by disease.

In the absence of the precise statistics, which are not obtainable, relative to the Russian losses in the war of 1853-56, we have thought it appropriate to refer to the above statistics borrowed from a standard work by one of the most able and esteemed writers of the day. They will furnish a base for comparison, and justify the calculation given by Dr. Chenu.

These enormous losses are usual in the Russian armies. Those of the Polish campaign in 1831, or of the Hunga-

rian campaign of 1849, was relatively quite as great. It is said that the army of the Caucasus loses 20,000 men per year, and it is estimated that the Russian losses in the Caucasus since the beginning of the contest with the Circassian tribes, has been nearly 500,000 men! (*Quarterly Review*, March 1854.) According to the admission of an enthusiastic partisan of Russia, Baron d'Haxthausen, half the recruits formerly died of exhaustion, disease, and debility, and this mortality is probably still nearly one-third. All these statements, borrowed from one of the most valuable military monographs of our time, the book of Baron Moltke, and from a work pervaded by Russomania, that of Baron d'Haxthausen, are sufficient to warrant the estimate of Dr. Chenu, that 630,000 Russians were cut off by the Crimean War.

He then gives us the following general table of the losses sustained by the whole of the armies brought into the field during the war (*Quarterly Review*):—

	Year.	Killed.	Died of Wounds or Disease.	Total.
French Army	1854-56	10,240	85,375	95,615
English Army	"	2,755	19,427	22,182
Piedmontese Army	1855-56	12	2,182	2,194
Turkish Army	1853-56	10,000	25,000	35,000
Russian Army	"	30,000	600,000	630,000
Total Deaths		53,007	731,984	784,991

Hence the Eastern War must have devoured *nearly eight hundred thousand men!*

FLOWERS IN A SKELETON.

Unburied, many a night and day,
On Inkerman's wild plains,
Exposed to sun and moon, there lay
A soldier's gaunt remains.
So long the man had moulder'd there,
The wisest could not say
What uniform he once did wear,
What chieftain did obey:
If he were one of Russia's men,
Or served in Gaul's array;
Or charged with British soldiers, when
He perished in the fray.
The flesh had crumbled from each limb,
The muscle from each bone;
And there remained the frame-work grim,
A skeleton alone.
All round where late the foemen trod,
Grew Spring's bright, peaceful flowers;
The brighter, haply, that the sod
Was rich with sanguine showers:
And through the jawbone's narrow room—
A sad and startling sight!
*A knot of violets in full bloom,
Had forced itself to light.*
The grace of vernal flowers was lent
To the sere bones of death,
And with corruption's taint was blent
The violet's perfumed breath!

Of countless ills that spring from war's
Demoralizing trade,
On one result let fancy pause,
Too sadly here displayed:
'Tis not that this poor mouldering form,
This fleshless skull and face,
Were once with life's strong pulses warm,
And clothed with manly grace;
Were full of hope, and fire, and might,
Could reason, act, and feel,